## BOSTON

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1823.

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HISTORICAL.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser. No. II. HE SECOND YEAR OF THE GREEK RE-

VOLUTION. is the sketch of the year 1821, it was observed est the Grecian deputies assembled at Epidaupublished the Constitution Jan. 1, (12th N. 1822. Prince Alexander Mayrocordato, a triotic Greek, of Constantineple, who, with gest personal sacrifices, had embarked in the

cause from the first moment, was chosen Presi-tent of the Executive Council of five, in which supreme executive powers of the state are lodged. Three printing presses were soon esand a system of internal and external duties, adapted to the exigencies of the moment, organiz-The Constitution was every where received

At the same time an event happened in the north of Greece, that cast a shade over this prospect. Ali Pacha, after sustaining a siege of searly two years, in his castle at Yanina, was at length betrayed into a surrender of himself to Churshid Pacha, in the month of January, and on he 5th of February he was put to death. By this event, the army of Churshid was left at liberyto make a descent on southern Greece; and the Greeks seemed to be left single handed to sistain the encounter. The Turkish plan of opentions was the following; — That Churshid, with all the forces which he could collect from Albania, Thessaly, and Macedonia, should traverse Thesaly, cross Parnassus into Livadia, and thence move by the lathmus of Corinth; while the Ottoan fleet, in two divisions, was to land powerful einforcements at Patras, which were to form a junction with Churshid at Corinth, whence the mbined army was to reconquer the Morea .-This well devised plan was, however, unsuccessful in all its parts. Though the death of Ali Paca in the beginning of February, left Churshid at liberty, the Montenegrins in the north of Albania prolled, and the Pacha of Scutari being kept at home to watch them, could not afford the expected aid to Churshid. In Macedonia a general rising of the Greek peasantry took place, and the Pacha of Salonichi, from whom reinforcements vere also expected, was besieged in his capital. Besides this, the passes of the Parnassus, particularly Thermapylæ, were occupied by strong and active squerilla bands, under Ulysses and other partizan chiefs, and presented a formidable obstace to the passage of an army. Accordingly, when the first division of the Ottoman fleet landed a force in the beginning of March at Patras, Churshid, who was to have joined them at Co-rinth, had mot yet broken up from his camp at Ya-nina. The force thus landed being wholly unsupported, was attacked with impetuosity by Cotroni, the Greek general besieging Patras, and the Turks instead of forcing the Greeks to nise the siege, were compelled, with great loss,

After having lands whese troops, the Ottoman squadron sailed for a gandria, in Egypt, in order to effect a junction with the fleets of the Pacha of Igypt, as well as with those of Tunis and Algiers. Greek squadron, however, hung close upon the Turkish, and in a severe action off Zante, destroyed thirty-five transport vessels. In the ment of arriving in the port of Alexandria, the arkish fleet were much damaged by a tempest, in which several vessels were driven on re and others sunk. As soon as the contingent Tunis and Algiers had arrived, and that of the heha of Egypt was ready, the combined squadmailed for the Archipelago, throwing supplies and landing troops by the way, in the islands of Cyprus and Candia, in the latter of which the luks were shut up in the fortress of Canel. and one or two other strong holds. Having effected this object, the Turkish fleet awaited be second division of their navy, under the Capodas Pacha, who had not yet left the Darda-

to take refuge themselves within the walls of

Meantime the most tragical event in the war tok place. The island of Scio, whose populawas rated from 120,000 to 150,000, had enord privileges, beyond almost every part of Grena Turkey. It was a domain of the Sultana alideh, was lightly taxed, had but few Turks in toportion to its Greek population; had a colwhere four hundred young men received their cation; a library of 10,000 volumes; a print-Wess, and a very extensive and successful ide. Thus prosperous, the Sciotes had taken apart in the revolution, when it burst forth in ostevery part of Greece the last year. The Turkish governor of the castle however, thought prodent to take ninety-five of the principal instants as hostages, of whom ten were sent to Contantinople, and ten were confined in the cas-This measure produced some alarm, and seal of the Sciotes fled to the neighbouring islands tricularly to Samos. In the month of March, this year (1822) a party of Samians joined by these fugitives, landed on Scio, and raised the standard of independence. The peasantry joined them en mane. They marched without resistance to the city. ance to the city; the Turks were driven into the castle, which the Greeks immediately began to monade. News of this revolt was communicad without delay to the Turkish squadron, which is time had been joined by the Capudan Paa. On the 11th of April, the Ottoman fleet feared before Scio and landed 15,000 men.—
le Greeks of course, had nothing to oppose to this They sustained however a murderous conlet tome time, between the Turks who landand those of the castle who made a sortie, but at length driven to the mountains. The Turthe army now entered the city and an indiscriminamere began. The city was soon on fire nurder and rapine prevailed till the 16th, by time the city was a heap of ruins. The of prisoners then commenced, and many ands, particularly females, who had been bred his competence, and some in luxury, were sold three. It has been asserted on good autherity it his was the fate of 30,000. Some anecdotes ommon savageness are related in the French her, on the authority of a letter from Scio, the saily written by the French Consul, to hose courage and humanity a large proportion holded who escaped owed their lives. Seven andred prisoners had fallen into the possession of a Turkish regiments, that quarrelled as to the possession of their captives. The Turks were about to provide the possession of their captives. to proceed to violence among themselves, some one proposed to preserve the peace by oung the whole seven hundred in sold blood, was accordingly done. A considerable numthe had escaped the first slaughter, reduced famine, submitted on discretion to the Turks. these, 35 of the most respectable, were sent the Capudan Pacha on board his ship, and 800 bedden to the castle, till their lot should be led. On the 15th of May, a month after the

life, in Scio, these 35 were hung at the yard arm, on board the Admiral's ship, and in reply to this, as a signal the 85 original hostages were hung from the battlements of the castle, and the eight hundred strangled in its courts. The streets of Scio were so encumbered with dead, whom there was no one to bury, no one to remove, that the Jews of Smyrna were ordered over to throw them into

of Smyrna were ordered over to throw them into the sea. For their payment, they were permitted to glean the plunder of the city, and brought back with them the copper kitchen utensils of thousands of desolate hearths, of which a quantity bought as old copper in the stalls of Smyrna has been seen on the wharves in this town. There are also now in this town two children, who fled from the horrors of that day to the mountains, and having escaped to Malta, were sent out by our Missiona-ries to the benevolent care of the Foreign Missionary Society in this country. When the news of these events reached Constantinople, the ten other hostages, notwithstanding the interference of Lord Strangford, the British Minister, were also strangled. When this intelligence reached Englands of liberty and began triangled. land, some friends of liberty and humanity in both houses of Parliament made the murder of the hostages a matter of inquiry. Sir James Mackintosh and Mr. Wilberforce appealed to Lord Cast-lereagh, to put a stop to such horrors. The minis-ter replied that "the gentlemen could not be so quixotic, as to wish him to interfere in the internal administration of the Turkish empire." But if the British and other powerful cabinets do actu-ally uphold a decayed barbarous empire, do they

inhuman acts? No success, however brilliant, could be considered as a compensation for the destruction of a spot like Scio. The Greeks, however, had soon an opportunity of striking a salutary terror into their oppressors. The gallant flotillas of Hydra, Spezzia, and Ipsara, crowded about the shores of Scio, and notwithstanding the advanced period of the season, made it unsafe for the Capudan Pacha to traverse the sea to the Morea, where he had been so long expected. At length, on the 10th of June, a gallant company of Ipsariots, having pre-pared two fire ships took advantage of the evening, sailed into the midst of the Turkish squadron, and aiming at the Admiral's vessel, and another of the largest three deckers in the squadron, grappled to them. The Admiral's was soon on fire No Turkish commander's head sits firmly on his shoulders after a surprise like this, and the Capudan Pacha refused to escape from his burning vessel. His officers forced him into a boat; but he was soon crushed by the falling of a spar from the colossal vessel which had just blown up. Her crew of more than 1000 perished. The Capuden Pacha was landed on the island, he had so lately drenched in blood, and expired in a few hours.

not take upon themselves the responsibility of its

The news of this event produced a great com-motion at the capital, where the elation felt at the pacific prospect of affairs with Russia, gave new ferocity to the feelings produced by the destruction of the Admiral's ship. Constantinople was already distracted with the feuds existing in the divan, where Halet Effendi, an intriguing fa-vourite of the Sultan, was extremely unpopular with the other high officers and odious to the Jan-nissaries. To hold the latter in check, the Porte had found it necessary to keep a very strong body of Asiatic troops from the North Eastern Provinces of the Empire, encamped on the Bosphorus. Notwithstanding this precaution, toward the close of July, the Jannissaries broke out into open revolt, and Ibrahim Pacha, with his Asiatic host, was called into the field against them. A ferious atest raged for some time in the suburbs and streets of Constantinople; and the avenging angel of the Greeks caused the scimitar of their oppreseors to drink deep of Ottoman blood. Many of the Jannissaries were killed in arms; more were taken prisoners. For these last the gallows was too slow, and the place of execution too far. They were tied together in gangs, and thrown into the

After some partial actions in Epirus & Thessaly, in which, though the Turks kept the field by force of superior numbers, they were nevertheless detained and harassed till near the end of July, Churshid, informed of the appearance of the combined Turkish fleet in the lonian sea, moved downward toward the Morea. The Greeks had nothing to oppose to this concentrated movement. No small portion of their troops were occupied either in garrisoning the strong holds in their own possession, or in investing those of the Turks; the landing of a powerful force at Patras produced a necessary division in their army, and Churshid was accordingly able to penetrate Livadia and the Isthmus, and enter the Morea. Corinth fell into the hands of the Turks—the Greeks raised the siege of Patras, and retreated with precipitation, and the Smyrna Speciator and the Austrian Ob server began to sing Pseans over the ruin of the cause of Greece. Till the middle of August, the condition of the Patriots might indeed be considered as desperate; for in addition to all their other dangers were those, which arose from discord in their own counsels. But the extremity of danger, to which they were exposed, awakened them to a sense of the necessity of union, if indeed the ru-mors of their dissensions, are not like a thousand other reports to their discredit to be reckoned among the fabrications of their enemies. The Turkish army was able to penetrate no further than Argos. There they were met and vanquish ed by the Grecian forces, and the Turkish com-mander, the lieutenant of Churshid, was among the slain. From this moment, affairs wore a to-tally different aspect. The Mountaineers, who had supported the cause of liberty during the whole summer in the environs of Thessaly, though unable to stop the march of Churshid, were in full motion from the time that he had crossed into Livadia. To protect the important city of Larissa and other strong towns in Thessaly, Churchid was soon obliged to make a hasty retreat from the Morea. Scarce was this retrograde movement known, than the Albanians in his army—a race that attaches itself to success—deserted his standards by thousands, and this terrible chief, who had marched down on Corinth six weeks before as an irresistible consumer exercely able to conirresistible conqueror, was scarcely able to cut his way back to Thessaly. Here for three months he was employed in collecting the wrecks of his army scattered in this long meditated and most fruitless campaign, till the year closed upon him in a manner, which he hardly anticipated, when, at its beginning, he betrayed the Ali Pacha into the assassin's hand.

The important islands of Cyprus and Candin were the scene of renewed carnage and of hard struggles, in the course of this year, but the limits of a newspaper do not permit us to enter into a detail of them. In Cyprus the Turkish population being to the Greek as three to one, it was wholly out of the power of the latter to make any vigorous resistance. The Christians were accordingly massacred en matie. The English Annual Register, an authority by no means partial to the ravolutionary cause, states that in the three cities of Baffo, Amathus, and Famagusta, in Cyprus, 25,000 Greeks were massacred; that 74 villages, with a population of 18,000 souls were desolated, and that not a Christian church was left standing

came comparatively tranquil in the course of this year. All prospect of a war with the Russian Emperor disappeared, although corps of observation remained in Bessarabia, the Russian forces were mostly withdrawn and in the same degree the provinces were evacuated by the Turks. In the course of the summer two naive boyards were named Hospodars, Ghiki for Wallachia and Stourdza for Moldavia, and the forms of civil gov-ernment were reestablished. Then however, began the second most terrible seasor of an unsuccessful revolution, the horrors of what is most falsely called an amnesty; when every thing is remembered every thing is raked to, and every thing coolly and deliberately punished. Luckily, the Tarkish lictors began too soon, and the greater part of those, who had fled to the Austrian territory, preferred to stay there, is hospitably as they were treated, to incurring the hazard of a Turkish Amnesty. In appointing native boyards to the dignity of Hospodar, the Ports declared its purpose of never again raising a Greek to that dignity pose of never again raising a Greek to that dignity.
Meantime the Grecian Marine was raising itself to a glory destined, we trust, to outlive the memory of the Ottoman Throne. The Capudan Pacha, who was appointed after the destruction by the fire ships off Scio, died, in a few days, of the plague. the plague. A third for this year was accordingly named, and under him the Ottoman Squadron made sail for the Dardanelles. The Grecian fleet pursued it as far as Tenedos, where the Capudan Pacha came to anchor, till he could receive from Constantinople the firman permitting him to pass the Dardanelles. This piece of etiquette cost the Admiral dear. He would have done better as our capt. Bainbridge did, to give the Commandant at Chanakalessi a roaring salute and pass on, under cover of the smoke. While the Capudan Pacha was at anchor between Tenedos and the coast of Troy, the same gallant lpsariots, who had destroyed the Admiral's ship off Scio, claimed the privi-lege of repeating the attempt. At seven o'clock in the evening they sailed in two fire ships, dis-guised as Turkish vessels and seemingly chased by the Grecian cruisers. The fire ships accordingly were allowed to approach. When their character could no longer be concealed, they fastened upon the Admiral and another ship of the line, and so resolute were the brave Greeks to effect their object, that their leader threw in live coals with his bare hands into the fireship, which had grappled to the Admiral, to set it on fire the soon-

plott in June. This event and a decree ordering all plate and ewels to be brought to the treasury, raised a revolt at Constantinople. Fires were centinually occuring of the most destructive character, the Jannisaries rose in a body, till at last the Sultan was forced to yield and the Halet was deposed. As the Jannissaries still clamored, his head was taken, but out of tenderness to the Sultan's feelings, instead of nailing it to the gates of the Seraglio, it was exposed as a silver plate. As Churshid had been an officer in high standing with Halet, as he was unsuccessful in the campaign, & as he was re-puted to have sequestered to his own use a part of the treasures of Ali Pacha, an dicer was sent down to Larissa to him, with a boostring. Such was the end of the best General in the Ottoman service: who had been selected b carry on the war with Ali Pacha, and who aline, of all the Turkish Generals who have appeared in this war, displayed the requisite energy, patence, & wariness for such a service. We forgot to observe that, in the course of this year, the Christian hostages, which Ali Pacha had taken in the beginning of the war and kept confined on an sland in the lake of Yanina, were exchanged by Churshid for his harem, which fell into the handsof the Greeks at the capture of Tripolizza. In the course of this year Athens, and at the end of t Napoli de Romani, the most important fortres in Greece, fell into the hands of the Greeks. Over four hundred pieces of cannon were mounted in the latter. I shall endeavour in another paper to sketch the campaign of this year.

er. It shortly exploded, and almost all the crew

were destroyed. Whether Capudan Patha escaped is uncertain. Most of the accounts assert that

he perished : some that he escaped, but was im-

mediately displaced on arrival at Constantinople.

Not one Greek perished in this or the similar ex-

## Foreign Religious Intelligence.

PRIZES FOR VIRTUOUS ACTIONS.

In the account of the sitting of the French Academy on the 25th ult. (St. Louis's day) we mentioned that five prizes, (the foundation of Baron de Montyou) were awarded to five individ-uals of the lower classes of society, for acts of habits of virtue. The task of deciding in such a case is new, we believe to any literary body, acting in its corporate capacity; and probably from this cause it may not be uninteresting to announce on what individuals, and what actions the choice of the Academy fell. Four of these virtuous persons are of the softer sex. The first is the wife of a water carrier, whose husband gains no more than 35 sous, or 16d a day; but on this, Dame Jacquemin received into her house and supported a poor female neighbor, left destitute of bread or refuge. Demoiselle Caillet, a milliner's girl, has, during 12 years, maintained by her labor the mistress with whom she served her apprenticeship, and whom an incurable malady prevented from doing any thing for her own support. Marie Cartier has performed the same office of charity for the last 17 years, to a female, whose house she entered a servant, but who has since fallen into frightful servant, but who has since fallen into frightful poverty. The last, who is a porteres, received and supported in her house, a young woman from her own province, though for the support of herself and family she has only 200 francs, or £8 a year, and was obliged to pledge her wearing apparel to perform this act of charity. Each of these benevolent individuals have been rewarded 1000 france and the notice of the French Academy.

The first prize of the value of 1500 francs was decreed to Joseph Becard, an old clothesman, and decreed to Joseph Becard, an old clothesman, and the following is the account that the Bishop of Hermopolis gave of the invincible patience and numerous sacrifices which drew down upon him the award of Baron de Montyou's bounty. This man, formerly the servant of the Marquis of Stinfort, who died at Arras at the commencement of the revolution, had witnessed in the prison of that city during this dispateants period, the generous development during this disastrous period, the generous devo-tedness of Madame de Chavilhac to her husband tedness of Madame de Chavilhac to her husband, who was thrown into the same dungeon. Deprived of all support by the death of her husband in 1812, Madame de Chavilhac came to Paris to solicit payment of some money which was due to him. She understood very little of the French language, and not succeeding in the object of her journey, was reduced to the last degree of want, when she accidently met Becard, to whom, being of the same province, and speaking the same dialect, she communicated the account of her distress. Becard was deeply affected with her change of condition, and randered her immediately all the

assistance in his power, by selling for her at a profitable rate those articles which she was obliged to dispose of for her immediate subsistence. This small sum was soon exhausted; and the unhappy lady, in despair, passed whole nights and days in team attraction of the committee but supported by a regular allowance from government. small sum was soon exhausted; and the unhappy lady, in despair, passed whole nights and days in tears, struggling to conceal the distress which op-pressed her. Becard, being himself reduced to straits, endeavored to aid her with his feeble means; and as she was ashamed to inscribe her name at the board of charity, he placed his there in her stead, eating the course bread which he received, and buying fine bread for Madame de Chavilhac, who had become blind from the excess of her afflictions. Nay, conquering his natural feelings of shame, he even submitted to beg alms in the street for her sake; and not succeeding in his object by all the humiliations of his new calling, tried afterwards the trade of an old clothes-man. About the end of last December, this unfortunate woman became ill, and Becard, after going about during the day to gain a pittance for her support, watched her sick bed during the night on a chair. It was only after three months' watching that he would be prevailed upon to accept of a mattress from one of the neighbors, resisting the offer so long on the ground that he might thus fall asleep while his patient required his assistance. Ten days before her death, he in fact ceased to go out on his usual occupation. She died about the middle of May last. Becard rendered her the last services of humanity, accompanied her body to the grave, and carried to the Cure of the parish five rancs, which remained of the succour which that Cure had sent her for the purpose of obtaining prayers for her soul. Faithful to her memory, he made with his own hands a small wooden cross, and placed it, with her name inscribed, on the grave where her remains were interred. Such is the course of action which has secured for this faithful friend of misfortune a gold medal, and an honorable mention among assembled academicans. If there is any romance in the return of the five france, and the erection of the monument, it must be ascribed to the Bishop who gave the de-tails. [London Times.

LONDON. "Independent of the two magnificent Hospitals, supported at the public charge, one for the maintenance of invalid seamen, at Greenwich, and the other for invalid soldiers, at Chelsea London has 22 hospitals or Asylums for the sick and lame, and for pregnant women, 107 Almshouses, for the maintenance of old men and women; 18 institutions for the maintenance of indigent persons of various other descriptions; 20 Dispensaries for gratuitously supplying the poor with medicine and medical aid, at their own dwellings; 3 Colleges; 45 Free-schools, with perpetual endowments for educating and main-taining nearly 4,000 children of both sexes; 17 other public schools, for deserted and poor children; 237 Parish schools, supported by their respective parishes, with the aid of occasional voluntary contributions, which, on an average, clothe and educate 11,000 boys and girls, and in each parish and workhouse, for maintaining its own elpless poor."

When we contrast this account, which is simi lar to that which may be given of every capitol city in christendom, when, I say, we contrast this account with what must be said of the towns and cities of pagan lands, we cannot but be struck with the superior nature of the gospel. Paganism has no charities. Not a hospital rears its head throughout the drear domain, but the dying groan unheeded, the sigh of the orphan floats unre-garded, the tear of the destitute falls unpitied.— Let the Christian learn to love his religion, and be thankful to that God who has made him the subject of it. Why is he not compelled every morning to behold thousands of murdered infants and every evening to see hundreds of deserted parents; why are not the fields all around him strewed with the bones of these the vulture has been left to devour, because of the Gospel? Give then, oh! give the Gospel to others.

MISSIONARY MEETING AT EDINBURGH. On the 29th Aug. a meeting of the Edinburgh Auxiliary Missionary Society, was held for the purpose of receiving a deputation from London, and contributing to the funds of the London Missionary Society.

A large company assembled on the occasion and numerous addresses were made. The Rev. Dr. Paterson of St. Petersburg gave a favorable account of the state of religion in the north of Eu-rope, and was followed by his excellency M. Papof, Counsellor of State of the Russian Empire, and Secretary to the Russian Bible Society. The Rev J. Campbell, of London, then addressed the meeting in a very striking speech, in the course of which he related several interesting anecdotes of the improvement that had taken place among the Hottentots in Africa in consequence of the labors of the Missionaries in that barbarous country. A liberal collection was made at the doors in aid of the funds of the London Missionary Society, a mounting to 701, 10s. 8 1-4d. The committee, at subsequent meeting, voted an additional sum, e as to make a donation to the London Missionary Society of 1201. (\$582, 30,) free of all expenses, which has been remitted.

The Anniversary of the Auxiliary Missionary Society was celebrated at Bristol on the last of September and beginning of Oct. We are informed that a more delightful and interesting meeting was never held in that city. Great numbers of was never held in that city. Great numbers of the clergy as well as of the citizens generally at-tended, and many impressive speeches were made. This meeting, adds the writer, was rendered truly delightful by the harmonious and lovely scene which it exhibited. It was gratifying to see clergy-men of the National Church uniting with the va-rious ministers of the Cross, among the several de-nominations of Dissenters and Methodists, for the sele purpose of extending the empire of the sole purpose of extending the empire of the Prince of Peace. It was surely the commencement of the latter day glory, for Ephraim ceased to envy Judah, & Judah no longer vexed Ephraim. The collections on the occasion amounted to up-

The Ninth Anniversary of the Auxiliary Miscionary Society of the counties of Warwick, Staf-ford and Worcester, was held in Birmingham in

the beginning of September.

The Congregations, which were very large, appeared to be animated by a true missionary spirit.

The collections amounted to nearly 4001. (\$1776.)

The collections amounted to nearly 4001. (§1776.)

Departure of Missionaries to Africa.

Notice is given in the Evangelical Magazine of the sailing of Rev. A. Robinson, from the Theological Seminary at Gosport, with Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, and Mr. R. Edwards, artizans from the towns of Manchester and Bury, for the Cape of Good Hope. They left Plymouth in the ship Nepos on the 19th Oct. Their ultimate destination is Hurrechane and Mashow.

The West Briton, English paper, states that the ministry are so fully impressed with the necessity of imparting religious instruction to the slaves in

#### DEFERRED SUMMARY.

Gin-Case Conqueted—J. D. was a young man of good habits, and settled in a flourishing village. He was industrious and successful in accumulating property; and as he increased in wealth, he gradually rose in the estimation of his fellow men; until he began to be noticed and respected by those, whom the world call great. He was now occasionally invited to visit gentlemen of distingtion who treated their guests with wine, brandy, and rich repasts. D— was much pleased with the attention he received, and in return appointed days to entertain company at his own house, in the same luxurious manner. By degrees he spent more and more time in visiting and receiving com-pany, until his business was neglected, and he had formed a habit of excessive drinking. He finally became such a slave to the cup, that before he could dress himself in the morning, he must visit his gin-case, and take his dram. He persisted in this course of intemperance for a time; but in moments of sober reflection his conduct alarmed him. and plunged daggers into his heart. Although his thirst for strong drink had become excessive, yet he was a man of sound judgment; and at length he solemnly resolved never again to disgrace himself or his family by intoxication. He then took his gin-case with its contents, and dashed it upon the rocks. His wife, hearing boards and glass rattling, exclaimed, "Dear husband, what are you doing?" He replied, "1 am determined to be master of my own house, I have been a servant to this gin-case long enough." He is now reformed, and steadily attends to his occupation, to the great joy of his wife and children, and all his best friends. May those who are too much attached to the cup, have the good sense and resolution to imitate the example of this map, who to human appearance, was just on the brink of ruin. Mirror.

Consecration, Ordination, and Institution .- An Episcopal Church was consecrated at Newton, N. J. Nov. 19th. Sermon by Bishop Croes. On the following day, the Rev. Clarkson Dunn, was admitted to the Holy Order of Priests. Sermon by the Bishop. On the same day, Mr. Dunn was instituted into the Rectorship of said Church. Sermon by Rev. H. P. Powers.

In St. Paul's Church in Philadelphia, the Rt. Rev. Bishop White admitted Mr. Robert Piggot to the Holy Order of Beacons, and the Rev. Richard U. Morgan to the Holy Order of Priests.

Ordained -- Over the second parish in North Yarmouth, Me. on the 3d inst. Rev. Caleb Hobart. Introductory prayer by Rev. Samuel Stone of Cumberland. Sermon by the Rev. Richard S. Storrs, of Braintree, Ms. from Ezekiel 3d, 17. "Son of man," &c. Ordaining prayer, by Rev. Samuel Gile, of Milton, Ms.—Charge by Rev. Noah Creasey of N. Yarmouth—Right hand by Rev. AsaCumpter of N. Yarmouth—Address to the yearnle by mings, of N. Yarmouth—Address to the people, by, Rev. Perez Chapin, of Pownal—and concluding prayer by Rev. David Thurston, of Winthrop. At Sardis, Wilkes Co. Geo. Mr. Enoch Galla-

way. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Mercer, from 2 Tim. ji. 2. At Hollis, N. H. Dec. 3, Rev. Wm. P.Kendrick, as an Evangelist. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Church of Pelham.

The Rev. Enoch Pond, of Ward, Mass., will or Monthly Concert Lectures."

Ordination .- On the 5th inst, the Rev. William Jarvis was admitted to the Holy Order of Priests. by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Brownell, in the Church at East Haddam. Prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Noble, and the Sermon delivered by the

Bishop.
It is stated that at New-Orleans, three licences for gaming-houses have been granted this year, at \$5000 each. Of the \$15000 raised by this unholy excise, \$12,000 are appropriated to the Hospital and \$3000 to the College: the number of similar licenses is limited to six. What a horrible state of society must that be, in which the keeper in one of three gaming-houses in a city containing but about 40,000 souls, can afford to pay \$5000 per annum for permission to become the open public pander of vice!

CARD.-Rev. A. Bond, of Sturbridge, acknowledges the donation of twenty dollars, from Ladies in his Society, to constitute him a member for life of the American Tract Society.

Canals .- The Baltimore American says, it is hoped, that the Maryland Legislature will, at their present session, grant to the U. States the right to make such Canals through the State as they think proper, with power to raise by tolls, funds sufficient to keep the same in repair, and no more. Let them at the same time instruct the members of Congress and Senators, to use their influence to have this great and important work of connecting the east with the 'west immediately undertaken by the general government.

Transylvania University .- Rev. John M'Farland, of Paris, Ky. proposes to publish a series of num-bers, in the pamphlet form, upon the present state of things in this institution, which he thinks calls loudly for reform. It is a flourishing university having a medical and a law department, liberally patronized by the legislature, and collecting every winter between 4 and 500 young men within its walls. It is said to be under "Socinian influence," and its President is known in N. England to be a scoffer at evangelical sentiments and vital religion; while the people of Kentucky who support the institution are not of the same mind. A writer in the Pittsburg Recorder asserts, that "not one Socinian congregation has been formed on this [the western] side of the mountains, except one in the city of Pittsburg."

"Plain Truth"—again.—We mentioned in our last paper, on the authority of a correspondent, that the publication of "Plain Truth" had been discontinued. We have since received a copy of it, by which it appears, that it has been ruspended only a few weeks, and is now resumed. We make this statement, merely to correct a misapprehension.

[Col. Star. MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Mr Thomas Edwards to Miss Charlotte Edwards; Mr Dudley Sargent to Miss Susan Ann. D. Somes; Andrew Ritchie; Eq. to Miss Sophia Harrison Otis, daughter of Hon. H. G. Otis; Professor Alva Woods, of Columbia College, Wathington, to Miss Aimira Marshall; Mr George Benson to Miss Betsey Simpson, of Hagham; Mr Asron Hook to Miss Sally, daughter of the late Mr John Aymour; Mr Alden Gestore to Miss Augusta Lovett; Mr Henry Davis to Miss Caroline M. James; Mr Mosts Carr, formerly of Somersworth, N. H. to Miss Maria Adams.

### BOSTON RECORDER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1823.

THE CLOSING YEAR.

The swift passage of time, admonishes us t " work while the day lasts." The graves are opening. Each passing year makes many "new deposits" from the circle of our patrons and friends. We should be wanting, therefore, in the surest token of friendship and gratitude, if the approaching termination of another year should carry with it to our subscribers no friendly hints for their improvement, and such as are appropriate to a day of peculiar Christian enterprise like the present.

It has been our delightful duty to collect from every accessible source, and condense, all that information relative to Zion's trials and comforts, which could inspire the heart with confidence in the promises of her Lord, or excite those sympa thies that urge forward the believer most power fully to " works of faith and labors of love." particular review of the ground over which we have passed, will neither be needed nor expected. Yet it will not be unprofitable to notice some of the prominent events that have transpired during the period now closing; because, by a fresh recollection of the past, we are almost of necessity constrained to "gird up our loins" for the duties of the future.

No signal events occur to us as having taken place in the religious world, in the course of the year; at least, none that have excited the asto nishment of mere lookers-on. The kingdom o God cometh not with observation. The progress of truth is not marked by prodigies. The advance of light, if not imperceptible to the observant eye. is yet too gradual to create strong surprise in those who feel no personal interest in the blood bought salvation.

Many souls have been added to Christ. Th triumphs of grace have been extensively witness ed, and have created much joy, not only in heaven, but among the redeemed on earth. Tens of thousands in our own country, beside the multitudes in other lands, who the last year were in " the gall of bitterness and the bonds of iniquity, are now "rejoicing in hope," and uniting in the songs of the holy, " unto him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in his own blood." A mong these, are many who add to the spirit of piety, such intellectual endowments as will qualify them for usefulness in the largest spheres that can be opened to them. Our colleges, our aca demies and schools, have been unusually blessed, -and on this fact we dwell with peculiar pleasure, as indicating the purpose of God to multiply the faithful heralds of salvation, by whom he may publish his name and his authority to all "the dwellers on the earth." In the same view, we regard it as a matter of sincere congratulation among the friends of Zion, that the past year has added much to the privileges of the young; tho' Bible Classes have been established to some extent in former years, yet there has been recently a great increase of their numbers, and a manifest improvement in the manner of conducting them. Our youth are beginning to feel more generally and deeply (at least those of them that have souls) that they may redeem a large portion of their time from unprofitable amusements, for the improvement of their minds in the knowledge of God. And this fact together with the general establishment of Sabbath Schools, warrants the hope that the rising generation will possess, the spirit of piety more largely than their fathers, and be better prepared to act with the vigor and perseverance required by approaching events. The various plans adopted for the more thorough religious instruction of youth are among the happiest omens of Zion's speedy enlargement.

Our strong attachment to the immediate object of Education Societies, has never been disguised And if there be one feature in the system of means now in a course of accomplishment for the converstruction, preparatory to their return to their own sion of the world to Christ, which we regard with kindred, among whom it is hoped they will degreater interest than others, it is this; its imporclare the unsearchable riches of Christ. How antance swells with every moment devoted to the consideration of its connexion with the cause of to those who have long felt for the miseries of a the Bible and Missions. There are difficulties atworld lying in wickedness, and who are waiting tending it of greater magnitude than are commonly supposed by such as look at the subject only occasionally and superficially. There are trials on all hands ;-the Benefactors have them-the Directors have them-the Beneficiaries have them -but they are trials that only endear the object, and serve to increase the resolution already form ed and expressed, to prosecute the enterprize till every land shall be filled with the Ministers of God. New benefactors have been raised up the past year, new societies have been formed, and the plans of others already in existence, have been enlarged. As a part of the same system, theological seminaries have been established, new professorships have been endowed, and large accessions to the general fund of theological education have been secured. It is a happy circumstance too, that the interest in this object is extending, and pervading all classes of community; that there is a deepened feeling of its importance in almost every state of the Union, and in every Christian denomination. May the time soon come, when every Christian who enjoys the benefits of the ministry, shall regard it both as his duty and privilege, to increase with his own contributions, the means of extending the same benefits to the millions, who are and must be, for many years, destitute.

A more prominent, though not a more impor tant object in the eye of Christian benevolence, is found in the operations of Foreign Mission Societies. These have been steadily, though too slowly advancing; and in the movements of the American Board, the Baptist Convention, and the United Foreign Missionary Society of New-York, we find evidences of wisdom, decision and perseverance, that ensure with the blessing of God, the happiest results. None of them yet receive that liberal patronage which the immense importance of their plane demands. There is a want of system in the charities of the day; there is too life tle given from deliberate conviction of duty, compared with what is given from a momentary impulse, that neither blesses the giver nor the receiver so righly as systematic charity. The mission at Bembay gathers strongth, and commends itself

to the mixed population surrounding it, by the | are collected and established by their instrumen- | the God of Heaven more and more in proportion firmness and activity of its members, who are indefatigable in preaching the word, in superintending schools, in translating the Scriptures, printing and distributing tracts, and maintaining by a holy example, the claims of Jehovah Jesus on the hearts of idolaters. A chapel for the worship of God has just been erected here, the first that has raised its spire in this part of India for the use of Protestants. Let it be remembered by Christians on the first Monday of January. The mission at Ceylon numbers among its converts several youth of much promise, who are now either actively engaged in preaching the gospel to their countrymen, or are preparing industriously for the work. Mr. Richards has fallen-rather, has risen from among his companions, to shine among those who have turned many to righteousness. His brethren are not disheartened, and only wait for suitable encouragement to establish a school of the prophets on a plan so extended as to make it a powerful engine for the overthrow of the kingdom of darkness in that island. / Shall the scheme be relinquished. or even postponed for the want of means? At the Sandwich Islands, where European vices have long swelled the stream of wretchedness, flowing from ignorance and superstition, God has clearly lifted up a standard in the sight of the people, and caused many of them to collect around it; some to enlist under it, and pledge themselves to defend it. Here an unwritten and uncouth language, is reduced to form by our Missionaries, and fixed on grammatical principles, so as to become the medium of intelligible instruction to millions. Schools are established-princes are pupils-a press is in operation-the gospel is preached, the Sabbath is honored, and a large portion of the population are inquiring "what do these things mean?" Less than five years ago, the name of Christ had never been heard on these islands, unless from the profane lips of a sailor. At Jerusalem, the voice from heaven is heard a second time, " Glory to God in the highest," The ministers of Christ are there. From the hill of Zion they are publishing the glad tidings, and waiting for the promised descent of the Holy Ghost .-The year that now closes will be long remembered as the era of the establishment of the first Protestant mission in the holy city; an establishment effected through the good providence of God, by Missionaries from a part of the world unknown to the Apostles when they went forth to preach the Gospel to every creature. This ground has long lain fallow. It must be broken up. The stones must be cleared away. The good seed must be sown and take root. All this requires time ; and there will be no room for discouragement, though fruits should not early appear. What perils our brethren there will be called to encounter, we know not ;- but there is no reason to expect that Satan will surrender the ground that he has held undisputed possession of for 1800 years, after the hardest fought battle in which he ever engaged, without summoning principalities and powers to his aid in maintaining it. Probably none of our missionary stations are more perilous than this; but, we know it is occupied by men who "count not their lives dear"-men who have enlisted to fight and to conquer. The Press, connected with this station, and now located at Malta, may be relied upon as an instrument of great potency in promoting the object of the mission. This year too, a mission to South America has been underta. ken, and in the present state of some large por tions of that, till lately unhappy country, there are flattering prospects of success. Among the grees towards civilization, and all the blessings connected with it. Seven churches have been organized. Sixty of the natives have become hopefully pious, and are united with these churches. More than 500 Indian children have been instructed, and "thousands of adults have heard the gospel." At the Foreign Mission School, 35 youths from various nations are now receiving in-

"in the patience of hope" " for the consolation of During the present year, we have had the pleasure of recording the favor with which the Burman Mission is at length regarded by the Ruler of seventeen millions of idolaters. Prospects are encouraging in a high degree, that Christianity is obtaining so firm a hold on Burmah, that it will soon shake the temples of Gaudama from their foundations, and restore the blessings of a righteous government, and of undisturbed peace to an empire that has hitherto known only how to submit to the iron sceptre of a bloody superstition. Where twenty converts have pledged themselves to God in face of the laws and a Pagan Inquisition-where rulers have become willing to give the Christian Missionary room in the very centre of their kingdom, and with a clear knowledge of his character and wishes, it cannot be doubted that God has still further designs of mercy. The other Baptist Missions among the heathen continue to prosper, though nothing of an extraordinary kind is recollected to have occurred, beyond what has been already mentioned.

imating, how soul-inspiring, must such facts be.

The Missions among the Osages, and the tribes that inhabit the Reservations in the western part of New-York, are conducted with care and with some success. But they are too much in their infancy to warrant the expectation of great things from them; and the Board to which the management of them is entrusted, have to struggle with pecuniary embarrassments, that ought to make the Churches to whom they look for their resources, blush and be ashamed."

On the whole, the Missions undertaken by the American Churches, may all be considered as prosperous. They have their enemies, who are ever active and bold, and blush not at their exposed falsehoods. But this enmity is all promoting the cause it aims to destroy, Nothing is to be feared, but lukewarmness among the friends of the cause. This is an enemy more deadly than ridicule, lies and violence.

Domestic Missions, continue to excite a degree of interest, and in one shape or other, are prosecued with increasing diligence. Many new Churches | tial sufferings, and they seem only to blaspheme

tality-and decaying Churches are revived .-Thousands of souls are restrained from the excesses of wickedness, and hundreds are brought from year to year, to the foot of the Cross, by these unostentatious exertions.

The American Bible Society, which is not only national in name but in reality, is exerting a mighty influence on the religious character of the country, an influence that will extend onward to the day, when it shall be proclaimed, "Time shall be no longer." Its auxiliaries are multiplying, and some of them are efficient. It were to be wished, that all of them were more thoroughly awake to the claims of this institution on their increased liberality, and more ready to give to the Bible that extended circulation which its infinite value temands for it. Appropriations have this year been made to the publication of the Scriptures is the languages of the East; and these appropriations have increased the interest of the public in the Society; we hope they will be continued and enlarged, for we are persuaded that such "giving tendeth to increase."

The American Tract Society, is fast rising to the rank it deerves to held among our benevolent institutions. The executive department is conducted win great skill and efficiency. The publications ire of the most useful and pleasing kind. No puchaser of Tracts incurs a risk of receiving whatis useless when he gives orders on the depositares of this Society, even though he be previously acquainted only with the titles of the Tracts. Its funds are advancing though by no means so rapidly as its friends may reasonably desire. Other societies either auxiliary or independent, are springing up in all sections of the country. & are laboring together most efficiently, to counteract the irreligious publications that are scattered far and wide, with a zeal and prodigality, which would better become a better cause.

The American Meliorating Society, the Coloni cation Society, and Peace Societies, all deserve a more particular notice than we have room now to give them. The first, is prosecuting its object with slow but steady aim, and will soon have a flourishing colony of the ancient people of God, under its superintendance, if pecuniary means are not unkindly withheld; and of this, we trust no fears can be entertained. The Jews have too strong a hold on the affections of American Christians, to allow them to ask of us a refuge from the oppressions of the Old World, in vain .- The second, meets with more encouragement hitherto, from Heaven than from men. God has smiled propitiously, and directed to the choice of an eligible site for the colony; he has protected and provided for the wants of the colonists almost miraculously; and has stirred up various ecclesiastical bodies to sanction and encourage the undertaking; but most of our countrymen are satisfied that they have discharged ail their duty to the poor disfranchised African, when they have said to him, "depart in peace; be thou warmed, and filled; netwithstanding they gave him not those things which are needful to the body-and what doth it profit!" In regard to the last, it is clear that the cause they advocate is gaining ground .-And though we have reason to believe, some hard battles are yet to be fought, and blood is to be shed, till it "rise up to the horses bridles," yet, peace will som universally prevail, and the mea-sures taken by Peace Societies, will be among the happy means, of restoring the alienated members of the human family, to each others kind offices of friendship and love.

lence, we could say much, if we had space, and power enough to hold the patience of our read ers. But it isunnecessary to protract our remarks by referring tothose prominent facts, in regard to the Bible, Missionary, Education and Tract Societies of Europe, which are already familiar. It is enough to say that all these Societies are gaining new strength from year to year; that they are managed with great wisdom and faith, and resolution; that normall success follows their exertions; and that the friends of God on the other side of the Atlantic, are looking with steadfast eye toward the Millenial Glory that is rising in the East.

The vast difference in the amount of religious charities in Great Britain & in this country, espe cially when the circumstances of the population in both countries is taken into the account, ought deeply to humble us. We are far, very far behind those fellow Christians, who have few privileges and little wealth compared with us, in the active duties of benevolence. We are indeed accomplishing something-but they are doing ten times more, with not one half the ability! Shall such a stain long temain on the character of Ameoican Christians?

With respect to Civil Government, and its innumerable blessings, we have still occasion to praise the Lord for the happy distinction he has conferred on on, among the nations. The fields of Europe are yet doubtless to be more thoroughly drenched in bloed than ever, before the equal rights of all men will be acknowledged, and before the spirit of pure Christianity will be admitted into the councils of the Great. The criminal indifference of Christian nations to the struggle for civil and religious liberty on the part of Greece. will meet its punishment sooner or later, either from the sword of the Musselman, or from the resuscitated spirit of an infidel Democracy. The followers of the False Prophet, are learning again the art of war, and though they have slumbered while the Christian world has been making improvements in the diabolical trade, yet when they are thoroughly awake, as they soon must be i their present struggle continues, the spirit of fanaticism and vengeance that made Christian na tions fremble centuries ago, will stalk forth again in all its native pride and ruthlessness. Some tremendous judgments too are yet in store for those nations that have publicly declared the traffic in human flesh a crime against God and nature, and still have persisted in the encourage ment of the proscribed trade. France, Spain, and Portugal, have yet to pay a debt to divine justice, which all their wealth and all their masses-their Ave Marias and Paternosters, will not a whit diminish. The present year has accumulated guilt on those nations, notwithstanding their par-

to their plagues. The measure of their iniquities must be nearly full, and wrath will ere long come upon them to the uttermost.

But a brighter day is dawning. Although the earth must be purified with judgments, it is that the way may be fully prepared, for the setting up of that Kingdom which shall extend from sea to sea, and from the river to the ends of the earth. The reign of righteousness is commencing. The signs of the times evidently point to the speedy fulfilment of ancient prediction-to the coming in of the fulness of the Gentiles, and the restoration of the whole house of Israel. And in this view. we may not only regard the convulsions that are taking place among the nations without alarm, but also the prevalence of religious errors in Christian lands. Infidelity abounds not always in the same undisguised shape, but with the same spirit essentially, under fairer names. " The Devil has come down in great wrath, knowing that his time is short." The apostles of Christ were never more active than are the apostles of error now .-And this is doubtless abundant occasion for fresh zeal, and increased effort on the part of all Zion's friends. But, let every exertion be made, let every prayer be offered, with a firm conviction that God's arm is extended, and his ear openthat the time has come to favour Zion, and that every faithful effort for her enlargement, will be

It has been sincorely our object, if we are not deceived as to our motives, to build up and strengthen the cause of God, in the progress of our past labours. It has been our happiness to know that in some instances the RECORDER has been the honored instrument of bringing sinners to repentance-and if we may judge from the letters of our correspondents, many have been edified and strengthened in faith by the intelligence that has enriched our columns. We are not insensible to some errors in judgment, nor to many deficiencies in the execution of our plan. But we must throw ourselves now as ever, on the candour of our readers, assuring them that it will ever be our object to bind more closely together all the followers of Christ, and to increase their hope and faith and charity. Many thanks are due, and are affectionetely tendered to our patrons and friends, for their past favourable acceptance of our labours. We rely with confidence on their continued patronage, so long as we make it our object to do them good, and promote their gratifi-

crowned with a blessing.

The connexion had with the religious departnent of the paper by the writer of this article, for the last six years, with several occasional interruptions, now ceases. This resolution has been taken deliberately, under the conviction that an instrument of so much power ought to be in the hands of a man whose undivided attention may be given to it. Whatever coincidence there may be between pastoral duties, and the management of a religious paper for the benefit of the Church at large, there is a burden of responsibility connected with each class of these duties, that is too weighty to be borne by one individual. Other reasons of minor importance, have conspired to the decision stated; but it is unnecessary to detail them. The writer will take this opportunity to say, that the utmost cordiality subsists between him and the Proprietor of the paper-that it will be one of-his highest gratifications to render to him all possible assistance in an unofficial capacity-and that arrangements are made for the future conduct of the editorial department, which promise enlarged usefulness to the es ment. As a disinterested individual, deeply indebted to the religious public for their past confidence and cander, the writer would earnestly recommend to the patrons of the RECORDER, that they make renewed exertions for its extended circulation. No unrighteous interference with other papers of the same character is desired; but if new readers can be obtained, and intelligence of the most interesting kind more widely diffused, the effect will be happy, not only on readers themselves, but on the general interests of

It is most earnestly to be desired, that love and peace may prevail throughout the Churches-that knowledge may abound, and that all who love the Lord Jesus Christ, may be of one judgment in regard to the best means of advancing his Kingdom. Then will error hide its head and vice be ashamed of its deformity; "the skies will pour down righteousness"-" the earth will open her bosom, and salvation produce her fruit;" " and the work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness, perpetual quiet and security."

"VIEW OF THE HEBREWS."

By the Rev. Ethan Smith.
Every thing said and done in behalf of the an cient people of God, while the time of their restoration to the land of promise is drawing near, deserves to be noticed, and can hardly fail to excite a deep interest in every Christian heart .-What enlightened eye is not now turned to Jerusalem? Who is not now convinced that "there is no enchantment against Jacob, neither any divination against Israel," and prepared to exclaim. "What hath God wrought!" The pious efforts that are making in Europe and America, nay, in Asia itself, to enlighten and reclaim the Jews from their backslidings, furnish no equivocal indications that the time, even " the set time to favor Zion is come." The variety of means employed, the establishment of schools for the instruction of young Jews and favorably disposed adults; the translation of the New Testament, into the "sacred language," and its extended circulation; the printing and distribution of Hebrew tracts; the sending forth of Jewish and Gentile Missionaries through Europe, and to the holy city; the consecration of so much wealth and talent to the sole object of their conversion, by distinguished individuals; the provision making for the protection and support of such as are truly converted to the faith of Jesus; the establishment of periodical publications in England, France, and this country, for the promotion of the object; and finally, the volumes that are issuing from the press from time to time, with the design of removing the ignorance and quickening the zeal of christend all conspire to show most clearly, what Jews them-selves believe, that some stupendous revolution in their favor is near at hand,

By some indeed all these efforts are looked up-on with contempt, and stigmatized as the relics of the crusading system of other ages. But such a charge can proceed only from ignorance or infide-lity. The aims and exertions of the present day, are perfectly in unison with the aims and exer-tions of the best period of the Christian church to bring the Jews to the acknowledgement of Christ, by furnishing them with eridence of his

claims to the Messiahship. No force is applied no coercion is attempted nor contemplated. To mind is to be enlightened—the conscience is be aroused—the heart, by the grace of God is

e brought into subjection to the faith.

The work with which this article is headed evidently designed to culighten the Christ public into the duties they owe to the Jews. is a small work of less than 200 pages; but co tains a brief history of the destruction of Jer lem, showing the correspondence of events, with the prophecies that had been uttered by Chris and by the preceding prophets of the Jewis church. It then proceeds to state the argumen on which must rest the belief that Judah and la el will be restored to the land of their fall el will be restored to the land of their lather literally: These arguments are, 1. The distinct ex-istence of the Jews. 2. Their past partial and short possession of Canaan. 3. Express predictions of the event. 4. The impropriety of giving a mystical import to these predictions. 5. 4 their expulsion was literal, their restoration but The present state of Judah and Israel is and considered. Judah is well known to be in the

of dispersion. Israel, or the ten tribes, an waswhere in an oulcast state; cast out from the act, ty of nations, from the knowledge of their being Hebrews. Much stress is laid on the distinction between outcast and dispersed. It is then show from the prophets, that Israel as such, in disting tion from Judah, is to be restored. Hence it argued, that they must now have somewhen distinct existence, a place of retirement from nations, for the 2500 years that have passed in they were carried into captivity. It is then then from Esdras, that they must have removed for Halah and Habor, where they were first plant by their conquerors, to the north eastward, is direction of America. The remainder of the sa chapter is taken up with various argument, support of the hypothesis, that the savage North and South America are the tribes of le Some of these arguments are, that all Amena Indians appear to have had one origin, that the language appears to be a corruption of the R brew, that they have their holy ark, that the have formerly practised circumcision, that the have one and only one God, in contradistinction all other pagan nations, that they have a variety of traditions, evincing their Israelitish origin, that they have a Levitical tribe, and that they ha "cities of refuge." How much weight is due to these arguments, every reader must judge for himself. To our own minds they are more pleasant than convincing. The time may be at hard when the origin of the Indian tribes on this continent will be clearly ascertained; but that time has not yet come. Nor is it necessary to wait its arrival, before we engage with all our strength in the effort to bring these tribes to the knowledge of Christ. They are immortals, and whether Israelites or not, they are in a perishing state; from which the grace of God alone, by missionary exertion, can deliver them. As far at we can judge, Mr. Smith has done justice to bis subject, and has furnished a variety of facts that strongly favor his hypothesis; but, for some reason or other, we have been led at every step of our progress in reading him, to inquire, whether a fertile imagination might not discover the linelites in China or Arabia, as well as in America !

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In the fourth chapter of the work, is an extention of the eighteenth chapter of Isaiah. Dr. Bu chanan considered the prophet as addres king his self here to Great Britain; and provably the greater part of modern commentators have be same opinion. But to us the application of its our own continent seems very clear-t-specially since reading Mr. Smith. The same iclea warst vanced some years ago by Mr. or Dr. McDonald of Albany, we believe, and commented upon in the Christian Observer, vol. 19, p. 159-161.

With the plan of this writer, however, Mr. S. had no acquaintance, previous to the publication of the work before us. We have therefore, these pinions of two individuals, who have devoted mod attention to the prophecie of the Bible, and what have published their vie without concert, a even a knowledge of each, her's scheme. They entirely coincide, so far as we can judge from the brief extract from McDeuald's work in the Chir tian Observer.

We have been exceedingly gratified in taking a "View of the Hebrews," through the glass that Mr. S. has put to our eye; and it is presumed that none will turn away dissatisfied with such a medium of vision, unless they are dissatisfied the they may not look longer .- The subject is large enough to engage a more extended discussion; but perhaps Mr. S. has said all that need be said t present. Undoubtedly further inquiries will made, and more satisfactory results obtained ere long. ... A Reply to the Rev. Elisha Andrews' Strictum

on the Author's Essay, in favour of Christian Communion : Also, a further illustration the principle of Christian Communion .- By CHARLES BROOKS, Minister of the Gospel, and member of a Church in the Bayful Denomine

This pamphlet is written in a very dispassionate stile, and discovers at once a mind that lat thought intently on the subject in debate, and heart imbued with the spirit of Christian Beek ness and simplicity. We have not seen the well to which it purports to be a reply, and therefore can judge of its merit only according to its general bearing on the question of Catholic Commu And we are constrained to say, that Mr. Brook supports his argument with the spirit of a mat. with the mildness of an humble sllower Christ. If he has given a fair view of the ground taken by his antagonist, (and there is reason to believe he has not failed here,) he certainly has altogether the advantage over him in argument and in temper. But his object is not to triumph; it is to make the path of duty plain; it is to pro-

mote a spirit of concord among brethren. Mr. Brooks is still a Baptist—and in order to be void giving offence to his brethren, has never yel still he complains that he is blamed by them, and not treated with all the tenderness he had a right o expect. We hope however, that the Christian spirit he exhibits, will constrain them to love him as a brother, even if they should not yield to the force of his reasonings. While we are perfectly satisfied that he has truth on his side, and that this truth will finally prevail, we are not disposed to think nor to speak uncharitably of those who see not the ordinance of baptism through the same medium as ourselves. In proportion as the lore souls increases, all barriers to Christian Commi-nion will be taken away. This work is well deerving of a wide circulation.

UNITED FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY. Union Mission, Aug. 26 .- By letters from Superintendant and Assistant, it appears that the Osage Chiefs and warriors had determined to de liver up the man who committed the murder on the Cherokee last winter, and were proceeding with him to Fort Smith, for that purpose; but when they arrived within 50 miles of the Fort, he made his several to a rest his escape. The Chiefs are very anxious to are a war, and have requested the sub-Agent to make such use of their annuities in his interview will the Cherokees as may be necessary to save the

from such a calamity.

In the School, are thirteen promising Osage Children is dren. Beside these, there are four children is the family, too young for the school, and three adult Indians employed as laborers.

Great Osage Mission.—An attempt has been nade by Mr. Williams, the Interpreter, to make a few charters, the coast late a few chapters of Scripture into the Orage language. In July, six children were committed by their recommendations. by their parents to the care of the Miss nsiderable sickness was experienced by the milies at both of these stations during the mer; but they were preserved from the ravies of death—and on the whole, the prospects at each of these stations are brightening. The brethren fiel that they "have reason to persevere with in-creasing zeal in their Master's cause, and to trust la his gracious promise that they shall, eventually

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Catarangus Mission.—The third quarterly exsmination of the school was held Sept. 30. principal Chiefe and other Indians attended.— They looked on their children with apparent immement, as they performed their tasks, both in school and in the family. They were not the same children as when they brought them here. They saw and observed the change. They rejoiced to see it." These children have made a proficiency in their manners, and in the acquisi-proficiency in their manners, and in the acquisi-tion of the English language, far beyond the most sanguine expectations of their instructor. They an willing at all times to hear moral and religious fruction; and they enter on their studies and tasks with great cheerfuleess and activity.

Red Jacket, the principal Chief of the Senecas, and a violent opposer to every measure for the improvement of his nation, has recently called a council, in order to excite prejudice against the Missionary and his labours; but there is reason to believe his designs were not only defeated, but serruled to the furtherance of the good cause.

Oct. 30th, an Alleghany Chief brought six romising children, four boys and two girls, which e wished to have admitted into the mission famiy. He professed great joy in the prospects of the school, and manifested his confidence in it by plaeing three of his own children under the sole care of the Missionary.

The contributions to the U. F. Mission Society, is the month of Nov. were \$261, 85 in money, and more than \$500 in clothing, &c. Eight new axiliaries have recently been recognized.

Union Education Society .- Rev. B. Tyler, D. D. President; Rev. Austin Hazen, Secretary .-Beside these officers, there are two Vice Presidents, and nine Directors. Rev. Walter Chapin is Chairpan of the Executive Committee, and Corresponding Secretary. The last annual meeting was held at Hanover, on the 5th ult. The receipts of last year have been \$844, 47, & the expenditures \$822, 91-leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$21,56. Besides this, articles of clothing and visions to a considerable amount have been calributed, and are pledged for the benefit of Beneficiaries at different places. Eighteen young en have been aided since the organization of the Society-four have been received the last yeareleven are in different stages of preparation for college-two are in college-two are pursuing ological studies-one instructs an Academy, and one is labouring among the Western Indiains another, has been called from his begun labours the Church on earth, to his rest in heaven .he following extract from the Report is too reete with truth and elequence to be withheld our readers :-

In an object of less magnitude, your Directors would feel more discouragement that so little has been done. But nothing can be strictly called ean, on which such immense and lasting results The supply of a single minister to the wich and the world, is an object well worthy of all our toil and sacrifices, and it is enough to rouse or sensibilities and command our exertions, that here efforts bring us into such a circle of associaons and hopes, and lead us to do the will of d. The star that casts on our eye the fullest

are is still a star, set in the firmament of heavserving in its measure to declare the glory of Maker. Its light too is of the same nature that which beams from the brightest lumi--its influence is the same -it serves to revive gimate its own circle of being, is fitted to the end designed in its formation, and equally essary with the greatest to promote the harmo of the whole.

Your Directors have deliberated whether it re an object worthy of effort to keep alive that ate offeeling they have found so languid on this subject in the christian public. But more reflecton has determined them to recommend to the ociety to cherish the things that remain and rise to a strong effort to give new energy to this infant stitution. Although its infancy has been feeble, Risa child of prayer and is dear to the interests of the Saviour. It has already shown too much nise to be abandoned. It has many friendses in the circle of an hundred churches who te its proper guardians, and it claims a portion on the richest glebe of this or any country. The ealth of millions belongs to the family where it as been born and nourished. We have to condude therefore by saying -Go forward. Put forth se energies which have lain dormant and call both those treasures which are the Lord's. Let esmiles of heaven on another year witness the ning fruits of your sacred portions. Let the hids, which wave with such richness and profuon the banks of the Connecticut, be looked pon as bearing a portion of their burdens for our lagry students ;-let the sound of the hammer the pining youth who has given himself to the ch that he shall be supported—and let every en of affluent and ordinary circumstances, evewoman and child learn their duty to God, to ast their mite into the treasury of the Lord. To effect this your Directors propose no new means. they only call for effort-let every mind be led beel its own duty and responsibilities-let your ents in every town be continued-make them

enthand good will toward men." The Vermont Juvenile Missionary Society, has auxiliaries, viz: in Bennington County, 4; Autland Co. 11; Addison Co. 12; Chittenden, 12; Inaklin, 4; Orleans, 1; Essex, 1; Coledonia, 4; Washington, 4; Orange, 9; Windsor, 15; Windson, 11. Rev. W. Chapin, is Clerk of the Director. Directors, and Register of the Select Committee. The receipts of the Society from August 5th to Dec. 3d, 1820, were \$805, 93.

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New Hampshire, and the Education Society. from the "N. H. Repository," it appears that bartmouth College has received from the AmerianEducation Society a much larger sum of money the support of indigent young men, who are succeptally natives of New Hampshire, than the ole State has contributed in aid of the funds; t two years since, when the College had re-red \$4,398, the State had contributed but Hence it is argued that there is some devolving on the Caristians in N. H. in relamoment of embarrassment;—and it is signed that the Officers and Trustees of the lege ought to speak and write on this subjectbinisters generally ought to call the attenof their people to the wants of the Societythat females ought to make their ministers

Crawford County, Penn. Education Societies. county, where Alleghany College is located, are no less than 12 Education Societies, stiliary to the Presbyterian Education Society; a arais of their annual contributions are apprometed to the formation of a fund, to assist the integral and meritorious students of that College, in this an education ding an education. When we compare what w done in the United States for the education adjent youth of promise with what was only ten years ago, when the first Education was formed, we are filled with admiration tempelled to believe that God is about to do at things for Zion. The friends of religion may ourage for as certainly as God is wise, and repares instruments, without having work m to accomplish, so certainly will the church ly seen enlarging herself on the right hand eleft. ord County Sabbath Schools. - The first Sab-

bath School in this county was organized in 1819. In Jan. 1823 there were 11 at present there are nearly thirty. These have formed an union, and are connected with the Philadelphia Union. A Library is to be formed for the use of these Schools—from which books are to be taken at regular periods during the lives of the pupils, on these conditions—One who recites 5000 verses of the Bible memoriter, is entitled to one volume ; one who recites 10,000 verses, to two volumes; one who recites 15000 verses to three volumes.

Sabbath Schools in Portland .- By a statemen published in the Mirror, by a committee appointed for the purpose, it appears that Sabbath Schools were kept during the last season in Portland in six different places. Two of the schools were for coloured persons, one for adults and the other for children. The average number in the children's school was about 50, and these by the unwearied exertions of the teachers were kept together till its close. Their conduct was good. Some of them committed to memory the whole of Matthew & 11 chapters in John, and appeared to retain what they had learned. The superintendant had reason to believe that two of the children had passed from death unto life. The school for adult blacks was attended by about 25 on an average. Some were taught to read and made good proficiency, and several manifested a strong desire for knowledge and much gratitude for the labour and attention bestowed on them. This school is to be continued through the winter. An impression was made on the mind of a child in one of the other schools, which the superintendant had reason to hope would be the means of preparing her for her great and last change. The hopeful conversion of three souls out of more than 400, the committee remark is but a small number, yet it " is a subject of praise to the grace of God, and a rich reward for all the labours of the season."-N. H. Rep.

Portland Female Charitable Society .- The receipts of the past year have been \$234, 27 1-2the expenditures, \$254, 16 1-2. Several donalikewise; 62 families have been assisted by the dis tribution of 191 articles; the sufferings of 17 sick persons have been alleviated by the loan of necessary garments. The number of subscribers to this society is increasing. The annual sermon in its behalf was preached by Rev. Mr. Pomeroy, of Gorham. Collection \$80.

Bethel Church, Philadelphia .- A lot is contracted for in the very centre of the city on the water front, price \$8000. It is intended to construct ware houses in the basement story with a range of stores underneath, and thus have two complete stories to let. The church is to be in the upper story. It is expected the rents of the two floors and a monthly subscription of mariners will soon extinguish the debt incurred in building. The plan is to raise a subscription for purchasing the lot, and to borrow money for building, giving the

lot in security. [Mirror. United States Nary.—The chaplain on the New York station and another gentleman have procured about 500 volumes of well chosen books, for U. S. sloop Erie. On the return of this vessel, the books are to be conveyed to a General Library which the chaplain is actively engaged in establishing at the navy yard, Brooklyn.

Religious state of Florida .- " It is a solemn fact," say the Committee of the Synod of South Carolina, and Georgia, " that there is not in all that widely extended territory, one public build-ing dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, according to any one of the Protestant forms of our holy religion. A Presbyterian Society has been formed in St. Augustine, and the Rev. Mr. Lathrop, has been appointed their Agent to solicit subscriptions in the States, for building an house of worship, as the Society is yet, and must long be unable itself, to accomplish the object.

Ordination .- Rev James Stafford, was ordained at Thyatira, N. C. Oct. 15. Sermon by Rev. Daniel Gould; Charge by Rev. J. Robinson .-In the western counties of N. C. the privileges and ordinances of religion are highly appreciated and generally enjoyed. The number of young persons professors of religion, is unusually great. The state of society, the fertility of the soil, the salubrity of the climate, the mildness of the seasons, and the variegated and picturesque scenery, all conspire to render this part of the state, a desirable abode."

Mortality at Natches .- The number that died rom Aug. 9th to Oct. 18th, was 312. Of these, 55 were permanent citizens, 14 children, 243 were transient men and women. 124 of the number, were sober men and women, 174 were intemperate. 6 of the number were professors of religion, 119 nominal christians, 173 practical Atheists.

Gosrel Advocate. - The conductors say, " They have been indebted to their Correspondents fo many valuable communications; but they could wish that many more of their friends would feel it their duty to contribute their aid to this cause." It has often been a matter of surprise to us, that when there is so much zeal felt by ministers and others for the advancement of the cause of Christ, they should so rarely and reluctantly employ the pages of Religious Magazines and Papers, to stir up the public mind at large more effectually on the subject. If we have not been left altogether without such support, we should have been very sincerely grateful for more abundant labors of

love, of this kind.

Mrs. Colman.—The widow of the late Baptist nissionary at Chittagong, is now at Calcutta, and has the superintendence of six Bengallee Female Schools, comprising in all about 150 girls. She earnestly requests the "good ladies of Boston" to engage in the support of such a school-the annual expense is about \$60.

Ordinations .- The Rev. ISAAC CHASE was ordained pastor over the South Baptist Church, in New-Bedford, the 24th inst. Sermon by Rev.

Peter Ludlow, of Providence. The Rev. ORVILLE DEWEY was ordained pastor of the first Congregational Church in that town the 17th inst. Sermon by Rev. J. Tuckerman, of

Chelsea.

City of Boston .- The Common Council appoint d a Committee Dec. 22d, to apply to the Legislature for an atteration, in the laws respecting the bringing of paupers into the city, and to report the draught of a bill for that purpose. The mo-tion of Mr. Kendall to prohibit the use of Fanucia Hall for political meetings on the Lord's Day, was referred to a Committee.

The Municipality of Vaux, Switzerland, have ent their thanks to the Magistrates of N. York, for their interference in behalf of a Swiss boy who had been ill treated in that city.

A Society was formed five years ago, in London, or the relief of old and infirm clergymen of the Presbyterian, Independent and Baptist denominations. Twenty-four were relieved the last year, by the distribution of £380 among them.

The Legislature of Virginia have before them an act to permit a Baptist African Church to be erected in Richmond.

Maine Sufferers.—Three hundred and eighty-

one dollars have been contributed in Albany, N. Y. for their relief. Several petitions have been presented to the South-Carolina Legislature for the incorporation of

Roman Catholic Churches in that State. Cure for the Hydrophobia .-- A patient of the hospital in Paris, had some time manifested the greatest horror at the sight of water, and would bite every thing that came in his way. The sur-geons introduced water into his veins, by an in-cision above the wrist, and the patient now takes liquids without aversion, betrays no inclination to bite, and is free from fever.

POLITICAL SUMMARY. FOR EIGN.

France and Spain.—The king of France is dangerously ill. The following sentence for high treason, was passed Nov. 5th, by the supreme tribunal on Don Raphael del Riego:—"Don Raphael del Riego is condemned to the ordinary punishment of hanging; and he shall be drawn on a burdle to the place of execution—his property shall be confiscated, and he shall pay the costs of suit." Nov. 6th this punishment was inflicted.

Paris papers confirm the accounts of the surren der of Barcelona, Tarragona, Badajoz, and all the fortified places which had not till recently surrendered.

On the 6th of November, our minister, Mr. Nelson, had arrived at Cadiz, and would soon proceed to the capital. The garrison at Cadiz was reduced to 3000 men. On the 5th of Nov. . French frigate sailed from Cadiz for Cuba, with a new Spanish Governor General to supersede Don Vives, who was ordered to return to Spain in the frigate.

FROM ENGLAND,—The London papers are filled with speculations on the line of conduct which England must pursue, in case France or any of the Allies, should make common cause

with Spain in her attempts against S. America. Orders have been given to equip the Cambridge 80, with a crew of 700 men, supposed for the South American service. The Windror Castle 80, is also ordered to be equipped in place of the Asia .-The 12th regiment of foot has embarked on board the Ganges 80, and Seperb 74, for foreign service. Both ships were fully equipped, & were immediately towed out of part by steam vessels.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA .- Rio de Japeiro pa pers to the 17th Oct. state, that the Congress Brazil was then engaged in discussing a new Con-stitution, in which the purest principles of liberty were recognized. Several new papers which have recently been established in Brazil, maintain the cause of independence, and scorn the idea of a reunion with Portugal.

Mexico. - The Congress of Mexico assembled on the 7th Nov. It appears from the reports of the four branches of administration, the the affairs of the country are in a flourishing condition.

FROM THE WEST INDIES .- More Piracy .- The schooner Betsey, from Georgetown, S. C. was attacked near St. Thomas, on the 17th of Nov. by a small boat manned with six negroes and a mulatto. Ten balls were received in the mainsail, and several in the foresail. The pirates came within pistol shot, demanded the surrender of the schooner, and threatened to murder every soul on board. But at night the wind sprung up and the schooner

Failure of the Coffee crop at Havana .- Within the jurisdiction of Havana and Matanzas, it is estimated that the coffee crop the present year will not exceed one half that of the last year. The trade between Havana and Mexico is much

interrupted by the declaration of war. In the trial, in Jamaica, of Mr. Beaumont, the publisher of a paper for a libel-although the Jury acquitted him, he was fined \$400 for contumacious conduct or four occasions, but double the amount of the fine was immediately raised by subscription for him in Kingston. He s still held for trial on two other informations. The carriage of the Chief Justice was pelted with stones.

Commerce of Smyrna .- The number of vessels employed in the trade of Smyrpa, in 1818, was as follows: English, 119; Imperial, 71; French, 70; Russian, 46; Sardinian, 18; Dutch, 11; American, 8; Ottomas, 6; Ionian, 3; Spanish, 2; Danish, 1; Swedish, 1; Neapolitan, 1;-Total 357. The trade of the United States with Smyrna from 1811 till 1819 was valued at 15,-895,000 Piastres, or \$2,626,500. Until 1815 the American commerce was under the protection of the British consul. From that time till 1819, the American house of Woodmass & Offley, which transacted most of the American business, has thrown off the British protection and trusted to that of the Turks.

DOMESTIC.

THE GREEKS .- Meeting in Boston in their favor .- An adjourned meeting was holden, on Friday evening, the 19th inst. at the Exchange Coffee House. The hall was crowded with many of the most respectable gentlemen of the city. George Blake, Esq. was appointed Chai: man. Professor Everett had been requested by the previous meeting, to prepare resolutions for his occasion. These resolutions were presented, after an able and eloquent speech, in which Mr. Ererett after answering an objection, that measures of this kind would injure our commerce in the Mediterranean, remarked, that whatever doubts there might be as to the success of the Greeks; whatever diversity of opinion as to the manner of assisting them; he thought there could be but one feeling, on the subject, among the friends of liberty and humanity throughout the civilized world, and that was of deep sympathy for this braveand suffering people. Everett then offered everal resolutions of which the substance is, as filows; that we cordially respond to the expressions of sympathy, in behalf of the Greeks, made by the President of the U. S. in two successive annual communications to Congress; that the hanks of the meeting be presented to the Hon. Daniel Webster for having so acceptably represented in Congress, the feelings of his constituents; that a Committee of twelve be appointed to preent a memorial to Congress, praying them to the such measures. on the subject, as may seem to them expedient; that the same Committee be directed to convey to His Excellency Prince Marsomichalis, President of the Executive Council of Greece, the strongest assurances of the sympathy, with which the appeal of that Senate to the people of America has been received by them; that thesame Committee prepare and publish and send it to some of the citizens, in every town, in the State, an address, for the purpose of effecting a concert of feelings. in reference to the fate of five millions of fellow Christians, engaged in an arduous struggle for their lives and liberties; that a copy of this address be transmitted to every preacher of the Gospel, in the State; that \_\_\_\_\_ be requested to act as Treasurer of the Greek Fund; that a Sec - be requested to retary of the Committee le appointed; that a Committee of four from each ward, in this city be appointed to solicit subscriptions; that the Editors of papers, throughout the State, be requested

to insert the foregoing resolutions.

The Resolutions were unanimously adopted. and the following gentlemen were appointed, on the Committee of twelve. Hon. T. L. Winthrop, Hon. T. H. Perkins, Hon. John Welles, Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn, Hon. Benj. Gorham, Cel. J. T. Austin, Hon. Josiah Quincy, Warren Dutton, Esq. Col. Henry Grne, Dr. J. C. Warren, Col. S. D.

Harris, S. A. Wells, Esq. George Blake, Esq.
The appointment of the Treasurer and the Committees to solicit subscriptions was left to the Committee of twelve. Professor Everett was appointed Secretary, and the meeting adjourned.

New-York, Dec. 3.—A meeting of the citizens was held yesterday, in favor of the Greeks; Wm.

BAYARD, Esq. Chairman. On notion it was unanimously Resolved, that this meeting esteem it highly becoming the people of the United States, to sympathize with the Greeks, and render them every possible aid towards their emancipation. It was then Resolved, to appoint a committee of

70, to raise a Greek fund by subscription, and to present a memorial to Congress, praying that the Independence of the Greek nation may be recognized by the American Government.

The Committee which was appointed, consists of the most respectable gentlemen of the Clergy

and Laity in the City.

Yale College.—At a meeting of the students of Yale College, Dec. 3d, several resolutions were adopted expressing their interest for the Greeks, and a Committee of two from each class appointed to solicit subscriptions. The Committee has

since collected and transmitted to Wm. Bayard, Esq. Chairman of the Greek Committee, in New York, the sum of five hundred dollars.

In Philadelphia the Ward and District Committees began on the 22d instant to solicit sub-scriptions for the Greeks. It was proposed to limit the subscription to one dellar for each person

The Springfield Journal requests a meeting of the inhabitants of that town for the purpose of raising money to assist the oppressed Greeks, in their struggles for independence.

It is the custom of the Turks to torture and massacre their male prisoners, and to sell in the public market as slaves the female prisoners. Official returns from the Turkish Custom House at Scio, report FORTY ONE THOUSAND WOMEN AND CHILDREN to have been sold as slaves, at that office, in the months of May and June 1822. The fathers, brothers, and husbands of these women were butchered.

FROM FLORIDA .- A survey has recently been made of the rout from St. Augustine to Pensacola for the purpose of laying out a new road. The distance is 345 miles. The road will pass thro' St. Louis, where the seat of government is located.

Daring Robbery .- A few evenings since, Mr. Rufus G. Amory of Boston, who was travelling on horse back, was stopped near New-Brunswick N. J. by two men of genteel appearance. One of them presented a pistol to his breast and de-manded his money. They then took him into the woods, a short distance from the road, bound him to a tree, pulled a cap over his eyes, and took from him \$470, and a gold watch.

Bank of Kentucky.—An official statement has been made to the Legislature, by which it appears, that the amount of notes in circulation was \$2,035,852, and its whole stock of specie \$4,135—Eastern notes \$855—U. S. notes \$50!! A Public Defaulter .- The Receiver General of Lower Canada has been found a defaulter to the mount of £90,000.

We understand that Com. HULL, will be instructed to pay a short visit to the Sandwich Islands. The Frigate United States, which is the Flag Ship of Com. HULL, will sail from Norfolk in about twoweeks.

CONGRESS OF THE U.S.

IN THE SENATE-Friday, Dec. 12 .- The bill for an amendment to the constitution, so that the election of the President should be given to the people, passed to a second reading. On motion of Mr. Macon it was ordered, that hereafter, when the Senate adjourns, on Friday, it will adjourn till the ensuing Monday.

IN THE HOUSE .- It was resolved, that the President be requested to communicate to the House, plan for a peace establishment of the navy of the U. S .- that the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expeciency of repealing the law, imposing a duty on imported salt.
In SENATE, Tuesday, Dec. 16 - Resolved that

the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures inquire into the expediency of allowing a drawback, on all articles of domestic manufacture, the raw materials of which is of foreign growth; that the claims of Maryland for advances during the late war be examined.

IN THE HOUSE .- Bills were reported for the relief of the Mother of Com. O. H. Perry; for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road; against giving concurrent jurisdiction to the Su-preme Courts, in the states, in certain cases, under the patent law. Resolutions were introduced, that the claims of N. H. for advances during the late war be examined; that a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of making appropriations of public lands, for the purposes of education, to those states for which no such appropriations have been made. The bill providing for the obtaining of surveys and plans, on the subject of roads and canals, was made the order of the day

for the 10th of January.
IN SENATE, Wednesday, Dec. 17 .- Mr. Mills of Mass. was appointed a member of the committee, on foreign relations, in the place of Mr. King, excused on account of ill health. A select com. mittee consisting of seven, was appointed on the several resolutions proposing amendments to the constitution. The bill for the relief of certain per-

sons from imprisonment was passed. In the House .- Resolved, that the committee on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, inquire into the expediency of authorising the President to em ploy a part of the corpse of Engineers in ascertaining the best route for the contemplated capal; that the committee of ways and means inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the compensation of a private Secretary to the President of the U.S.; that the committee on commerce inquire into the expediency of excluding foreign fishermen from fishing within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Progress and present condition of the finances of the U. S .- In 1819 the President informed Congress, that the means for 1820 would fall short o the expenditures \$5,000,000. In Dec. 1820, that the means for 1821 would fall short of the expenditures \$7,000,000. The alarming deficiencies of these years made retrenchment and loans necessary. Among the retrenchments was the reduction of the army from ten to six thousand men and a saving in consequence of it, of \$1,000, 000 per annum. In 1822 the means were supposed to be nearly equal to the expenditures. In 1823 no loan was necessary, and in Oct. there was in the Treasury \$8,000,000. The late Message of the President estimates the surplus in the Treasury, on the first of Jan. 1824, at \$9,000,000.

MARRIAGES.

In Salem, Mr Joshua Pope to Miss Lucretia Johnson.—In Marblehead, Mr Richard Evans to Miss Isabella Talbot Russel.-In Gloucester, Mr Gorham Parsons to Miss Abigail Challice; Mr Mark Allen to Miss Clarissa Parsons .- In Dunsta ble, Mr James Bowers, of Chelmsford, to Miss Hannah Taylor.-In Newburpyort, Mr John Stock man, jun. to Miss Sarah Greenleaf Boardman. In Harvard, by the Rev. Abighai Sampson, Mi

Jonathan Haskell, merchant, of Wilton, N. H. to Miss Mary Haskell, daughter of Jacob H. Esq.

In Boston, Mrs Elizabeth B. wife of Mr John F Payson, aged 29; Mrs Elizabeth Minott, 84; Wil Payson, aged 29; Mis Educated Linux, Cl., Payson, aged 29; Mr Peter Jenes, 63; Miss Catharine Hunter, 18; Mrs Ruth, wife of Mr David Boutelle, 28; Mr John T. Meigs; Mr Hosea Jones, 24; George W. Hamilton, 7; Capt. James Magee.

In West-Cambridge, Mr James Cutter, 64.—In Dorchester, Mr Damel Boyaton, 27.—In Newton, Mr Lemuel Pierce, 64.—In Medway, Mr George W. Barber, 23.—In Medford, Mrs Mary Tufts, 67 .- In Beverly, Mrs Elizabeth Hill, 65 .- In Nantucket, Capt. David Russell, 33 .- In Wellington, widow Mary Briggs, aged One Hundred and Two years, leaving the following nine children: -Sam-uel 79, Elizabeth 77, Jemima 73, Hannah 72, Abiathar 70, Abner 68, Roby 63, Zebede 60, Elia-kim 57.—The ages of the mother and children 721. She also left 56 grand children, and 47 great grand children.—In Taunton, Capt Caleb T. King, son of Josiah K. Esq. 58; Den. Robert Crossman, 69.

In New-Bedford, Ann Wilder Sullings, daughter of Mr Hervey S. 14 mo. drowned by falling into a rain water cistern in a back room, to which she had crept, unperceived by the family. - In Oxford. Mrs Deborah Hudson, wife of Mr John H. 50 .- In Duxbury, Mrs Prudence, wife of Capt. Richard Soule.—In Brimfield, Mr Phineas Haynes, 96.

In Walpole, N. H. 11th inst. Mrs Mary Wyman, 60, consort of the late Mr Wm. W.—In New-Haven, Conn. Hon. Tapping Reeve, formerly Chief Justice of Connecticut, 79.—In New-Orleans, Simon Peter Wentherbee, formerly of Boston.

An Obituary Notice of the late Mrs. Huntington, we are sorry was received too late for this paper,—it will appear in our next.

IMPROVED EDITION OF ANTHEMS,

BOSTON HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY.

JAMES LORING, has for sale, at his Music
Book store, No. 2, Cornhill—"The Old Colony Collection of Anthems." Selected from the
works of the most celebrated authors, and arrangworks of the most celebrated authors, and arranged for the Organ and Piano-Forte, by the Boston Handel and Haydn Society—third edition, improved. The most popular Authors in the former edition are retained in this improved edition.

Extract from the Euterpesiad, a Musical Work, published in Boston.
"The rapid sale of the two former editions of the Old Colony Collection, has induced the pro-prietors to issue a third. The present volume is fingly tecommend it as being replete with sound classical pieces of easy and familiar construction, and peculiarly adapted to the use of country

BROWN'S DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE. FOR sale, by LINCOLN & EDMANDS, No. 53 Cornhill. A Dictionary of the Holy Bible; containing an Historical History of the Persons, a geographical and historical account of the places, a literal, critical, and systematical description of other objects, mentioned in the writings of the Old and New Testaments. By Rev. John Brown, vol. price 5 dolls.

Also, Brown's Divinity, 2 vols .- Brown's History of Missions, 2 vols.

THE MONITOR.

HE indulgence of the Patrons of this periodi J. cal work is requested, as in consequence of the burning of the Monitor-Office on the 26th ult. some delay will unavoidably attend the issuing of the December Number, not however beyond the end of the month. For the same reasons, recent Subscribers in the Middle States will suffer more delay in their reception of the back numbers.

Besides the severe loss of property actually consumed, much additional expense must be incurred, which renders it necessary to solicit an mmediate payment of all arrearages for the current volume. The time having elapsed for the names to be returned where present subscribers chose to discontinue the work, with so very few names being withdrawn, affords very interesting additional evidence, that thousands of youth eve-

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